

# KAISER DRAWS SWORD ON BRITAIN; BATTLE AT SEA

## FLEETS BATTLE OFF COAST OF SCOTLAND

Wounded Being Landed Near Aberdeen, Dispatch  
to London States—Physicians and Nurses  
Rushed to Scene on Special Train.

### ENGLAND SEIZES WARSHIPS BEING CONSTRUCTED FOR CHILI AND TURKEY

Special Cable to The Washington Herald.

ABERDEEN, Scotland, Aug. 4.—A naval battle is reported to have occurred north of the Scottish coast today. Numerous wounded are being landed at Comarty, in the County of Aberdeen, where doctors have been summoned to attend them.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—England's orders for war are being signaled to the fleet.

No confirmation has yet been obtained of the reported naval engagement north of Scotland. The Star, in a late edition, reports that special trains were chartered for surgeons and nurses, who declined to give any information regarding their destination.

The government has taken over two battleships which had been ordered by the Turkish government and are now being built here. Also two Chilean torpedo-boat destroyers have been taken over.

Algiers, Aug. 4.—Two German cruisers, reported to be the Goben and the Breslau, have been captured by a French fleet, according to an unofficial report here.

Paris, Aug. 4.—The governor general of Algeria reports that a four-funnelled cruiser, thought to have been the German cruiser Breslau, discharged eight broadsides at the town of Bona today. In all sixty shells were thrown into the town, one man being killed and some houses damaged.

The cruiser then steamed toward the west, where she encountered vessels of the British fleet.

Paris, Aug. 4.—The governor general of Algeria cables that the German cruiser Breslau has been reported in engagement with the British fleet.

Paris, Aug. 4.—French warships have sunk the German cruiser Panther, according to a dispatch from Algiers.

## STRAIGHT DASH FOR PARIS IS OBJECT OF INVADERS

Kaiser's Troops Already Have Entered France at Two  
Places—Meet with Stubborn Resistance—Many  
Skirmishes—French Bury First German Victim

Paris, Aug. 4.—The Germans have entered France at two points—at Longwy, in the Department of Meurthe-et-Moselle, a part of Old Lorraine, near Longwy, and at Cirey-Sur-Vezouze, in the same department.

The German army is meeting with a stubborn resistance. Already there has been sharp fighting at several points, and skirmishes on both sides have suffered.

Raiding parties of German cavalry and a motorcycle corps that tried to penetrate back of Nancy to cut off communication were led into a trap.

They were led on by retreating detachments of Frenchmen, and then other soldiers in ambush fired upon them. Varying reports of this engagement have reached the capital, the number of killed and wounded being stated as a dozen and in other accounts as 100.

The German plan seems to be to make a dash straight for Paris. The defenses exposed to attack are between Maubeuge and Toul.

France is ready. The mobilization was completed last night.

In Luxembourg the German advance was headed by thirty-five automobiles filled with officers, closely followed by cavalry. Germans are levying on outlying farms. During the night German troops con-

tinued to harry the French outposts along the frontier with desultory firing. There were numerous minor raids into French territory, made to draw on the French attack. The French refused to be drawn beyond the six-mile zone. German troops advanced into French territory at Mars La Tour. An important battle of the Franco-German war was fought at this point.

At Belfort the Germans made an attack, and, being met by a larger French force, were overwhelmed, many being taken as prisoners into the town.

When the prisoners were brought in they were taken past the funeral cortege of a German lieutenant. The Eleventh French Dragoons, stationed at Belfort, rendered funeral honors to this man as the first victim of actual conflict between France and Germany.

—To Atlantic City and Return—St. Sunday, Aug. 3, Baltimore and Ohio, leaving Washington 7:15 a. m., and Atlantic City 4:00 p. m. Free transfer in Philadelphia included. Grand opportunity to visit America's greatest seashore resort. Children half fare.—Adv.

## TREASURE SHIP IN PORT

Kronprinzessin Cecilie, Bearing  
\$11,500,000 Gold, Reaches  
Bar Harbor After an Ocean  
Race with Mysterious  
Foreign Warship.

By SEWELL HAGGARD,

Associate Editor of the Cosmopolitan Magazine, who  
was a passenger on the Kronprinzessin Cecilie.

On Board Kronprinzessin Cecilie, Bar Harbor, Me., Aug. 4.—The Kronprinzessin Cecilie, with 1,454 passengers and a cargo of \$11,500,000 in gold and silver, sailed out of New York Harbor at 10 o'clock on the morning of July 28. Her first port of call was to be Plymouth, then Cherbourg and then Bremen. The war scare was on, and naturally the majority of her first-cabin passengers being English and German, there was some speculation as to what would happen to the ship should war be declared while she was on the high seas. Persons familiar with the Spanish-American war precedents recalled that ships leaving port after that war was declared in each instance were released by prize courts.

So speculation died down and the voyage became the usual uneventful trip across the Atlantic. There was a dance each night. English, French, and German passengers fraternized in the smoking room, and expressed the hope to one another that a way out of the difficulty would yet be found.

The weather was good. We made 320 knots the first day, 324 the second, 340 the third, and we had made 320 on the fourth, when—

There was a dance in progress on deck, and there was the usual assembly in the smoking room.

At a few minutes past ten some of the passengers were startled by signs that the ship was being turned around. They announced this discovery to others, only to be laughed at.

At 10:20 Capt. Polack entered the smoking room. He carried his huge bulk a little more erect; his face appeared a little more serious than usual.

"We Are Going Back."

"Gentlemen," said he, "I want your attention. I have an announcement to make. War has broken out between England, France, Russia, and Germany, and we are going back to America. We have plenty of coal and I think we will get back safely. I want the gentlemen to assist me in allaying the fears of the women."

No one uttered a sound for what seemed to be a very long time. I was seated at a table with an Englishman, a Bavarian, and a Greek. The Bavarian, a kindly-faced gentleman of perhaps fifty, was the first to break the silence. He arose, we all arose; he grasped each by the hand, the English in last, and as he grasped the Englishman's hand he said very intensely:

"I am sorry, very sorry."

Afterward it was learned that he was Maj. Gen. Christof Kieffer, retired, of the German army. The Englishman makes his living selling war materials.

Get Orders by Wireless.

The captain had received his orders by wireless at 10 o'clock. They were brief, no waste of words. "Turn back and make for an American port with all speed."

That the situation might become serious.

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11—To Niagara Falls and Return—St. Sunday, Aug. 3, Baltimore and Ohio, leaving Washington 7:45 a. m., and Niagara Falls 4:00 p. m. Free transfer in Philadelphia included. Grand opportunity to visit America's greatest seashore resort. Children half fare.—Adv.

## GERMANY BREAKS WITH ENGLAND, BELGIUM AND FRANCE IN A DAY; FORCES SWEEP ON

### LATEST WAR BULLETINS

LONDON, Aug. 4.—News dispatches from Berlin report that a portion of the German garrison of Memel, on the Russian frontier, has been repulsed by an advance party of the enemy's frontier guards coming from the direction of Krottingen.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—A dispatch from Brussels tonight states that German troops have entered Belgium at three places, namely: Dolham, Francechamps, and Stavelot. A brisk engagement is reported to have occurred at Fort Fleron, near Liege.

The Germans also have captured the town of Vise, in Belgium, according to a dispatch to the Central News of London tonight.

PARIS, Aug. 4.—Hundreds of Alsatians have been enrolled in the French army. A large number of Swiss and Italians have volunteered for service.

German prisoners captured during the fighting on the border have been taken to Belfort.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—A news dispatch from Nish, via Salonica, reports that the government has decreed the prohibition of all press dispatches. This is regarded as a certain prelude to Serbia's immediate invasion of Bosnia. Serbia's mobilization has been completed.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 4.—A battle is in progress between the German and Belgian forces and the roar of siege guns can be distinctly heard, according to a report published in a special edition of l'Etoile Belge.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—It is learned on high authority that the admiralty has received a wireless stating that the German fleet has been bottled up by an English fleet north of Denmark.

## U. S. CRUISER, WITH COIN, OFF FOR EUROPE TODAY

The Tennessee, with \$5,117,000 in Gold, to Sail from  
New York—System for Relief and Transportation  
of American Citizens Mapped Out.

By JOSEPH P. ANNIN.

Every emergency arrangement for the relief of Americans stranded abroad without money or means of returning to this country was completed and approved by the President yesterday. Last night a statement was given out by Secretary of War Garrison, reading, in part:

"The Navy Department will start the cruiser Tennessee for New York tomorrow (Wednesday) night for the other side. In addition to whatever funds of the United States government that may be sent by her, she will carry \$5,117,000 to be utilized in furnishing gold currency to the clients of the following concerns: American Express Company, J. P. Morgan & Co., Bankers' Trust Company, First National Bank (New York), National Bank of Commerce, National City Bank (New York), Brown Brothers & Co., Kidder, Peabody & Co., Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, and Guaranty Trust Company.

"Officials of the Treasury Department will accompany the expedition for the purpose of attending to the primary disbursement of the government funds, and the Treasury Department will designate fiscal agents on the continent and in England to handle the financial emergencies which may arise with respect to American citizens.

"The Assistant Secretary of War and a number of army officers will be sent over on the Tennessee. The matter of the transportation of returning Americans who are required by the exigencies of the situation to depend on the government and cases of urgent necessity will be attended to by the War Department. The Assistant Secretary and the officers will as soon as possible establish headquarters at the practicable points of embarkation in England and on the continent.

"All Americans within the respective zones will be advised to communicate with the headquarters in question. Whatever can be done in the way of aiding them will be done. As soon as it is possible to do so, ships will be provided and sent to the various points of embarkation and upon the Continent. Upon these ships Americans desiring to do so may secure passage for this country upon such terms as under the circumstances are found to be necessary. Of course, the situation will be treated as one of emergency, and the absence of ready money will not result in any one's falling to secure passage. Cases of emergency and destitution will be dealt with in the proper way as they arise.

"Through the diplomatic agencies notices of the arrangements above outlined will be disseminated as widely as possible, and any Americans applying to any of the diplomatic agencies will be directed in the proper course. The Navy

and the War departments are to cooperate in every practicable way.

"It is hoped that as soon as the foreign bankers, upon whom customarily the clients of the concerns above named would draw, learn of the departure upon this government vessel of the actual gold coin, they will advance upon the clients' checks money for immediate necessities, realising, as they will, that the gold coin is actually on the way to them, so that they will only be out of the actual possession of the amount of gold in question a very few days."

In addition to the money above referred to, it is hoped that the Tennessee will carry the \$2,500,000 which President Wilson yesterday asked Congress to vote him for the further relief and transportation of Americans.

The administration is doing everything possible to hasten the chartering of ships for transportation purposes. At present there are six trans-Atlantic liners flying the American flag and which are available for this purpose. At a pinch these could bring back between 5,000 and 6,000 passengers a trip. There are between twenty and thirty American vessels in the coastwise trade capable of carrying passengers, though some of these would not be practicable except in the case of an extreme emergency.

The principal desire at present is to get as many Americans as possible to points of embarkation. For this purpose the funds will be distributed among the fiscal agents to be designated. Gathered at points of embarkation, the Americans will be in a position where the government can offer them every necessary assistance. Secretary Garrison said last night that the department was prepared, if necessary, to ship food to concentration points abroad.

10—Outing Asheville, Aug. 7—15 Days.—Adv.

Last Torch Is Added to Great Conflagration by Emperor  
Wilhelm's Action Against Great Britain; Wireless  
Carries News to English Fleet Already Re-  
ported Engaged Off Scottish Coast.

## GERMANS DRIVE RUSSIANS BEFORE THEM; SERVIANS HOLD OFF AUSTRIAN FORCES

Special Cable to The Washington Herald.

London, Aug. 4.—The British government tonight reached the decision for which the whole world has been waiting, and even before the expiration of the time limit fixed by Great Britain in her final note to Germany, in which a demand for a satisfactory reply as to the maintenance of the neutrality of Belgium, Great Britain actually was at war.

Absolute refusal to comply with the British demand that Belgian neutrality should be respected was Germany's reply.

The British government's notification to Germany that a state of war was considered by Great Britain to exist between the two countries followed but a few minutes after the British ambassador at Berlin had received his passports. Great Britain thus is allied with Russia, France, Serbia, and Montenegro against Germany and Austria-Hungary.

No answer has as yet been made by Sweden to the inquiries from Russia and Germany regarding her attitude. Sweden, however, is prepared to defend her neutral position. Japan still is awaiting England's declaration that she is a victim and not an aggressor before Japan should decide actively to aid the British arms. A proclamation of neutrality is expected hourly from Spain.

Meanwhile, the primary issue has been lost sight of even by the countries that were originally directly involved. Austria-Hungary, while moving to a certain extent on Serbia, has been diverted in her main operations to the defense of her borders from Russian invasion. Serbia, on the other hand, is reported to have mobilized with the intention of invading Bosnia.

There was some confusion early in the evening as to whether England or Germany was the first to declare war. It appears now from official statements that have been given out at the foreign office that Germany declared war on Great Britain at 7 p. m. Tuesday. The declaration by the British government that a state of war existed between the two countries was not made until 11 p. m.

As the matter is viewed at the British foreign office, therefore, Germany was the first to declare war.

The official notification of Germany's declaration of war against England was given out by the British foreign office tonight:

"His majesty's government has been informed that Germany declared war on this country at 7 p. m. this day and that his majesty's ambassador was handed his passports. A state of war, therefore, exists between Germany and this country as from 7 p. m. August 4."

For hours prior to the announcement that Germany had formally declared war on Great Britain huge crowds marched through the principal streets of London waving Union Jacks, French, and Russian flags. The populace had accepted the declaration of war by Great Britain as a certainty early this morning.

Throngs hovered in the vicinity of the Parliament buildings all day long, and when announcement was made early in the evening that the House of Commons had in five minutes passed the emergency appropriations bill amounting to more than \$500,000,000, cheers resounded all through the section.

TAKES OVER RAILROADS.

A few hours later official announcement was made that the government had taken over all the railroads.

Around Buckingham Palace the crowds grew after darkness and policemen and reserves had difficulty in keeping the thousands moving. Cheers for King George alternated with cries of "Long live France."

In answer to the shouts of the throngs the King and Queen and the Prince of Wales appeared on one of the balconies while bands played the national anthem.

In another part of the city Sir John French, who had been appointed inspector general of the British forces, was busy dispatching orders to the regiments of the nation.

There were only jeers for the conservatives, who deplored the drastic action presaged by the legislative acts of the Parliament during the day.

Realizing that Germany had gained an early advantage by hurling her troops into Russia, invading Luxembourg, a neutral duchy, and sending army corps into Belgium, the British cabinet waited until the last moment, but her land and sea forces are prepared to strike, and strike hard, to offset the advantage gained by the Kaiser's government.

It is believed here that the invasion of Belgium, which the cabinet held to be a violation of the neutrality laws, more than anything else prompted the declaration of war by the Asquith ministry.

Martial law now obtains throughout Great Britain. By wireless cable and telegraph news of the formal declaration of war was flashed to English fighting men in all parts of the empire.

Rapidly rushing its work, the House of Commons paved the way for the declaration by making \$500,000,000 immediately available for the war office.

With financial matters out of the way, the House then took up consideration of the foreign issues.

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